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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/847,067	04/30/2001	Brian T. Murren	GE1-005US	4549
21718	7590	01/19/2006	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC SUITE 500 421 W RIVERSIDE SPOKANE, WA 99201			SINGH, RACHNA	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2176		
DATE MAILED: 01/19/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/847,067	MURREN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Rachna Singh	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 November 2005.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## **Disposition of Claims**

4)  Claim(s) 1,2,4-15,17-19 and 30-34 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 1,2,4-15,17-19 and 30-34 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_ .

5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendments filed 11/04/05.
2. Claims 1-2, 4-15, 17-19 and 30-34 are pending. Claims 1, 11, 14, and 30 are independent claims.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-19 and 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kougiouris et al., US 2004/0039993 A1, 2/26/04 (Filed 8/27/03, Continuation of application filed 11/15/99).

In reference to claims 1, 15, and 17, Kougiouris teaches an automatic formatting and validating of text for markup language graphical user interface (GUI). The GUI markup language description comprises various types of GUI elements for which text is to be validated and formatted such as form fields, tables, and links. See page 1, paragraph [0010]. The GUI element may comprise one or more fields for accepting text input and displaying text output. The markup language file GUI descriptions comprise information usable by the validation/formatting manager component to perform various types of validating/formatting operations. This information may exist as markup

language tag attributes, e.g., by adding custom attributes to markup language. See page 4, paragraphs [0061]-[0064]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. Compare to "**accessing a computer program ; automatically identifying a set of one or more attributes of the computer program with values that are to be input to the computer program by a user; and outputting an identification of the set of one or more attributes**". Kougouris further discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions. Compare to "**creating one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes**".

In reference to claim 2, Kougouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C.

In reference to claims 4-5, Kougouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields

with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions.

In reference to claim 6, Kougouris discloses the user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. See also figures 5A-5C which illustrate a data input field for inputting a value for the attributes. The user may also perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125].

In reference to claims 7 and 18-19, Kougouris teaches the user may perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125].

In reference to claim 8, Kougouris discloses the information may exist as markup language tag attributes, e.g., by adding custom attributes to markup language. See page 4, paragraphs [0061]-[0064]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075].

In reference to claim 9, Kougouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C.

In reference to claim 10, Kougouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions.

In reference to claims 11-12, Kougouris teaches the user may perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Compare to "***identifying, for each of the command definitions of each of a plurality of interactions, the methods of the command definition***". Kougouris discloses the user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. See also figures 5A-5C which illustrate a data input field for inputting a value for the attributes. The user may also perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other

types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Kougouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Compare to "***“checking. . method obtains a value, and identifying, as an attribute. . .outputting an identification of the set of one or more attributes”***".

In reference to claim 13, Kougouris discloses GUI elements comprising user-interface elements where the attributes are default attributes. See page 5, paragraph [0067].

In reference to claim 14, Kougouris teaches an automatic formatting and validating of text for markup language graphical user interface (GUI). The GUI markup language description comprises various types of GUI elements for which text is to be validated and formatted such as form fields, tables, and links. See page 1, paragraph [0010]. The GUI element may comprise one or more fields for accepting text input and displaying text output. The markup language file GUI descriptions comprise information usable by the validation/formatting manager component to perform various types of validating/formatting operations. This information may exist as markup language tag attributes, e.g., by adding custom attributes to markup language. See page 4, paragraphs [0061]-[0064]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. Compare to "***“accessing a computer program ; automatically identifying a set of one or more attributes of the computer program;”***" Kougouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various

attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Compare to “***generating a list identifying the set of one or more outputs; and outputting the list***”.

Claims 30-34 are rejected under the same rationale used in claims 1, 2, 6, 11, and 13 respectively above.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 11/04/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to claim 1, Applicant argues Kougouris does not teach “creating one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes” as amended. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Kougouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions. Compare to “***creating one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes***”. Applicant argues Kougouris discusses an application program displays a GUI in a markup language file and does not create a GUI or a markup language file. Examiner disagrees because a form is simply formatted document

containing blank fields that users can fill in with data which is exactly what Kougouris teaches as stated above.

With respect to claims 11 and 33, Applicant argues no such method including “outputting an identification of the set of one or more attributes” is taught by Kougouris. Applicant further argues Kougouris does not teach identifying the methods of the command definition, checking for each identified method that sets a value, whether a corresponding identified method obtains the value. Kougouris teaches the user may perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Compare to **“identifying, for each of the command definitions of each of a plurality of interactions, the methods of the command definition”**. Kougouris discloses the user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. See also figures 5A-5C which illustrate a data input field for inputting a value for the attributes. The user may also perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Kougouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Compare to **“checking. . method obtains a value, and identifying, as an attribute. . outputting an identification of the set of one or more attributes”**.

With respect to claim 14, Applicant argues there is no generation of a list identifying a set of one or more outputs and outputting the list. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Kougouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Outputting the attributes in a form is “outputting the list of outputs”.

With respect to claim 19, Applicant argues Kougouris does not teach “creating one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes” as amended. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Kougouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a “form”, that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions. Compare to **“creating one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes”**. Applicant argues Kougouris discusses an application program displays a GUI in a markup language file and does not create a GUI or a markup language file. Examiner disagrees because a form is simply formatted document containing blank fields that users can fill in with data which is exactly what Kougouris teaches as stated above.

With respect to claim 30, Applicant argues Kougouris does not teach generating a form to represent the outputs of the computer program or input forms. Examiner disagrees. Applicant argues Kougouris does not teach “creating one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes” as amended. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Kougouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a “form”, that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions. Compare to **“creating one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes”**. Applicant argues Kougouris discusses an application program displays a GUI in a markup language file and does not create a GUI or a markup language file. Examiner disagrees because a form is simply formatted document containing blank fields that users can fill in with data which is exactly what Kougouris teaches as stated above.

In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS  
01/12/06

*William L. Bashore*  
WILLIAM BASHORE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

*1/17/2006*